

Packaging systems and materials

A task for organic Operators?

Revision of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste legislation
Revision of EU waste framework

**Packaging and packaging waste legislation:
Some hot topics;**

- Restrictions on the use of certain forms of packaging - Portion packs, small plastic bags
- Reusable packaging cannot always meet the hygiene requirements of disposable packaging
- Ensure sufficient availability of packaging materials and planning security for companies
- Restriction of recyclable packaging formats is may be disproportionate
- No preference for non-food sectors over the food sector in terms of recycling quotas
- Too much space for implementation by the Member States – harmonized situation?
- Realistic implementation periods demanded
- Feasibility depends on functioning waste disposal and sorting infrastructures in the MS

**Waste framework;
Some hot topics:**

- Ensuring effective separation of plastic waste
- Establish at least 3 separate collection streams for plastics, paper and glass across Europe and, where possible, as fourth for organic waste
- Impose high charges to reduce incineration and ban landfilling
- Development of EU-wide harmonized sorting instructions for consumers (possibly in the PPW)
- Harmonization of waste management practices in MS
- Support for investments in recycling

Specific Impact on organic food sector?

Organic Regulation do not have special requirements for packaging systems and material.

In terms of B to B and B to C today the same packaging systems are used as for conventional food

Maybe;

– in case the original proposal by Com goes through and individual packaging for fruit and vegetable is forbidden –
the topic of “organic” labelling of prepacked vegetable or fruits will come back

Let's take it as a challenge

The concept is there and will be underlined by the PPW legislation

Prevention of packaging

Reuse of packaging systems and material

Full recyclability of packaging material

Compostable packaging material

and BEST from renewable sources



No packaging can be in many cases the best solution...

This asks for innovative distribution systems

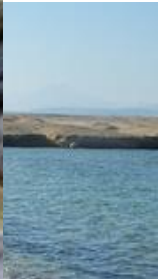


Reuse of bottles..

A good system with a very good envi. performance especially when

- * regional distributed /pool system
- * high number of rotations
- * good cleaning technology

Recycling and use
of recycling
material must be
enforced -> PPW





Packaging from renewable sources
are available

<https://biokunststofftool.de/?lang=en>

News

Info


Materials

Practical Example



Manufacturers

Manual

Our team

 English



News	Info	Materials	Practical Example	Manufacturers
		Bio-PE		
		Bio-PP		
		Bio-PET		
		Cellulose		
		Polylactide (PLA)		
		Starch compounds		
		General information about the materials		



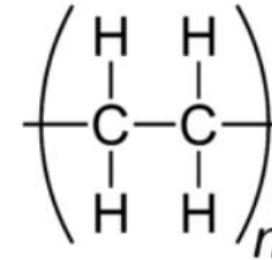
Bio-PE



Polyethylene made from biomass (bio-PE) is produced in Brazil from GMO-free sugar cane. The only significant producer of the material is the company Braskem with a production capacity of approximately 200,000 tonnes annually. Currently, about 30 variants of the types HDPE, LLDPE and LDPE are produced.

Biomass-based PE is what is called a “drop-in” solution, as it has the same chemical structure as mineral oil-based PE. The latter can thus be replaced one-to-one with bio-PE – both in terms of applications and disposal.

Recyclability and prices



Downloads

- [Checklist for processors](#)
- [List of abbreviations](#)
- [Packaging Guide](#)
- [Detailed symbol legend](#)

Symbol legend

- positive evaluation
- Evaluation in individual cases
- predominantly critical evaluation



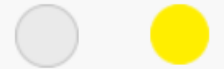
1. Ecology

For the ecology criterion, seven sub-criteria (parameters), which are considered essential for organic food production, have been included in the assessment: land use/competition for food, environmental compatibility, certifications (cultivation and processing), genetic engineering, disposal (recycling, composting), life cycle assessments and bio-based content.

+ 1.1 Land use

– 1.2 Environmental compatibility

Cultivation of sugar cane



Sugar cane is a perennial plant with stems up to seven metres high and five centimetres thick and sugar-storing pith (7–20 percent sucrose). It has high requirements where heat (optimum: 25 to 28 degrees), water (optimum: 1,200 to 1,500 mm of precipitation) and nutrients are concerned, and is often grown as a monoculture for perennial use (2 to 10 years). Depending on the location, variety and cultivation conditions, the plants require 80 to 200 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare and up to 350 kilograms of potassium per hectare. The use of synthetic fertilisers is reduced via the use of by-products. Phosphate fertilisation is of less importance. Sugar cane has a fungal flora that increases the absorption of phosphate. Sugar cane is harvested by hand or by machine. However, the proportion of manual labour will decrease in the future (cf. section on “Biodiversity/Air pollution”).

Sugar cane is a robust crop, generally grown on the same land for five consecutive years.

Water consumption

PLASTIK
FREI
VERPACKT!

CROSSINI

DREI TOLLE **NEUE** SORTEN



**Let us make the organic industry
the front runner for environmental friendly
packaging systems and materials!**